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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Letter from an Indiana Democrat.

[The following letter was written prior to the late election in the State of Indiana, and we had intended to lay it before our readers ere this, but its publication, owing to its length, was deferred from time to time, until now we have determined that it shall be no longer delayed. We owe our Indiana friend an apology for our apparent neglect, but we hope he will write often, and we will do him justice in the future.]

GOSHEN, INDIANA, 1862.

B. F. MEYERS, ESQ.—

Dear Sir: Your paper is received by me weekly, and I assure you is quite a welcome visitor.

I am happy to see that the Democracy of "Old Bedford" are at work. It is indeed high time that the Democracy every where were up and doing. No man who takes an impartial view of the events of the past year can fail to arrive at the conclusion that the party in power, from the President down, have proven themselves utterly incompetent to administer the affairs of the Federal Government; and that the country cannot be brought safely out of the dangers which menace its destruction until that party is reinstated in power under whose wise administration and able counsels we had grown to be the proudest and most powerful nation of people on the face of the earth. That the conservative men of all parties are awakening to a realization of this fact is becoming more manifest every day.

But my purpose in inditing this letter is to give you a few items of news from Hoosierdom. The Democracy of the Hoosier State are all right; and will at the coming election render in thunder tones against the present Administration, the verdict: *Tried, and found wanting.*—Every Democrat seems to feel that there is an individual responsibility resting upon him which it is his duty to discharge. It is not office seekers and political tricksters who are doing the work here this fall, as far as the Democratic party is concerned, but the honest yeomanry of the country, the men who feel that the hard earnings of years are to be forced from their pockets to fill the coffers of a set of unscrupulous demagogues and corrupt politicians.

I have attended our Democratic State, Congressional and several county conventions, and a noticeable feature I observed about them all was that they were composed of the solid and substantial men of the State; men whose countenances indicated that something else than the anticipation of a holiday spree had brought them together; that they fully realized the extent of the dangers impending over our once prosperous and happy land. The determination and earnestness with which they acted sent the conviction to the hearts of political wire workers that they were among men who would not be trifled with nor imposed upon.

The Republican, or so-called Union Conventions, present quite a different feature. I have noticed that those which I have attended have been made up of office seekers and noisy politicians from the several towns in the county—men who care not how soon the country goes to ruin; who would be willing to see this glorious structure of ours, reared by the hands of noble patriots and wise statesmen, rent in twain if that event would secure to them the patronage of some petty county office.

The opposition are making a strong effort to stem the tide of conservatism which is rolling in upon them, and which threatens to sweep out of existence every vestige of fanaticism and abolitionism remaining in the State. Every measure is being resorted to, no matter how foul and unfair, to keep their rotten vessel from sinking. One of their dodges is the assumption of the name of Union party.(?) What sacrilege! But that dodge won't work. They will be found in about the same predicament in which a certain animal was that attempted to disguise itself by putting on the lion's skin—its long ears would stick out. The "nigger" will stick out, no matter what name this "Republican" party assumes. They can put on no disguise that will hide that gentleman's woolly head.

Another move of this unscrupulous organization is their attempt to foist upon the shoulders of the Indiana Democracy the sins of Jesse D. Bright. The 8th of January Convention is stigmatized as the Convention of the Jesse D. Bright Democracy. That this move will be barren of any beneficial results to the party which has set it on foot, I have not the slightest doubt. The fact is—I speak positively, having been a delegate to the convention—that every man on the ticket nominated at the 8th of January Convention, voted and labored for our gallant standard bearer in the contest of 1860, Stephen A. Douglas; while the one or two Democrats on the ticket nominated by the *pseudo* Union party on the 18th of June, voted for Breckinridge, and with Jesse D. Bright were co-laborers with the Republican party in its efforts to defeat Douglas. The Democracy of Indiana are to-day neither Douglas men nor Bright men. They are laboring for no particular man, but for the success of Democratic principles, and the preservation of the Union as it came from the hands of its illustrious framers, with its fundamental law inviolate, unimpaired; with not a single star blotted out from the bright constellation emblazoned upon our national banner.

The probability is that our Republican friends are going to have some trouble with their distinguished convert of last winter, Gov. Wright. As a consideration for Wright's coming out against his old friends, the Democracy, he received the appointment from Gov. Morton, to fill the place made vacant in the U. S. Senate by the expulsion of Bright. The time for which he was appointed will expire this winter, when a Senator will have to be elected for the full term of six years. Now, Gov. Morton has been looking with a longing eye upon the U. States Senate for some time, and no doubt supposed when he gave the Hon. Jos. A. his appointment, that that gentleman would have sufficient modesty to give way at the proper time to the claims of his friend. But the redoubtable Ex-Gov. proves not to possess so much modesty as he received credit for. Having once been invested with Senatorial honors he is disposed to wear them six years longer. Wishing to get Wright out of the way, the Republicans nominated him for Congress to run against our able and eloquent Voorhies. But the trick did not succeed. "Old Joe" proved too sharp for them, and declined to run against the "eloquent Dan." Gov. Morton and his friends are now in about the same "fix" with Wright that the man was who drew the elephant at a lottery. The Democracy wish them a good time with their prize. We expect to save them the trouble of sending either Wright or Morton to the Senate. We propose to send a good Union Conservative Democrat to that place.

But I have already trespassed too much upon your time, and must close. Let me say in conclusion that it will be glorious news for the Democracy to hear that the "Old Keystone" has gone for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."* Yours truly,

J. H. SCHELL.

*The Democracy of Pennsylvania sent greeting to the true men of Indiana, on the second Tuesday of last October, and were gallantly responded to by their Hoosier friends on that same eventful day. Again, on the second Tuesday of January, the friends of the Constitution in the "Keystone State," sent forth from Harrisburg their verdict against the corruption and abomination of the Administration as represented in the person of Simon Cameron, whilst the glad news of the election of those true Democrats, Hendricks and Turpie, by the legislature of Indiana, met half way on its electric course, the happy intelligence from Pennsylvania. Long may the two States have cause to congratulate each other upon their mutual conservatism and fidelity to the Constitution and the Union.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Reflections for the Times.

From the close of the war of the Revolution to the breaking out of the present civil strife, a period of 78 years, the American people enjoyed a greater amount of social, civil, and national happiness than has ever been enjoyed by any people on the face of the earth, in all past time; not even excepting the Jewish nation in the full blaze of Solomon's glory. There may be mentioned as instances of great national prosperity, Greece, Rome, and the various kingdoms of ancient and modern times, renowned for wealth and power, but I think it could be easily demonstrated, that not one of them all ever experienced the extraordinary prosperity, the perfect political and religious liberty, the light taxation, and educational advantages that we enjoyed up to the year of our Lord, 1861.—But, as "To whom much is given, much shall be required," is a divine law for individuals, may we not suppose it likewise a law given unto nations and peoples?

Nebuchadnezzar, we read in the book of the prophet Daniel, was fully convinced that the God of the Jews was the only true God, by the miracle wrought in favor of those whom he had thrown into the fiery furnace; and still more confirmed in his belief by the revelation given him in the dream which Daniel interpreted to him; yet in 12 months after, he was so swelled up with that pride and forgetfulness of God against which he had been providentially warned, that, giving utterance to the ingratitude of his heart, he exclaimed: "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?"

A great portion, perhaps, a large majority of the American people have, I fear, sinned, after the similitude of this Babylonish king. As a nation we have been very proud and boastful of our GREAT COUNTRY, exhausting our mother tongue in self-laudation for courage, energy of character and intelligence, above our fellow-men of other lands, (which, if true, should rather make us modest; too modest to boast and too grateful to refuse our sincerest acknowledgments to the Author of all good.)

We have called ourselves "sovereign people;" each of us has, in casting his ballot for the purpose of selecting men to perform governmental functions, felt the full share of his own importance as a citizen, and the sovereignty that resides in him individually. We are, therefore, individually as responsible to God for a proper use of this talent as Nebuchadnezzar was; and something like his punishment seems to be awarded us: we are cast down from our high and prosperous state; our boasted mental superiority and general intelligence seem to be departed from us; foreign nations look upon us with astonishment and think us mad. So we are and so we will remain, as did that monarch of old, until like him we "lift our eyes unto heaven," then we may hope "reason will return," and peace and prosperity be restored. God grant that "seven times" may not pass over us first, as with them.

In Israel the Lord has seven thousand faithful ones, so now we believe he had many times seven thousand among us; but we must remember that they too felt the parching heat for three years, and wandered farther and farther for water, when wells and brooks and rivers were dried up under the sun's fierce rays. And the handful of meal and scanty cruse of oil in the house of the widow of Zarephath may give reason to believe that many other pious families were in a similar state of want. It is also on record for our instruction that His bountiful hand is ever ready to succor those who trust in Him. Let us cry unto Him as David once did in a time of great peril: Be merciful unto me, O God, be merciful unto me; for my soul trusteth in thee: yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge until these calamities be overpast that threaten the desolation of our once happy country. G. T. P.

Letter from a Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

Some time in the latter part of last summer, President Lincoln appointed Daniel F. Miller a Judge of the Supreme court of the United States. We remember distinctly that, when the appointment was announced, the question was asked by almost everybody, 'who is Daniel F. Miller?' He was a man unknown to fame, and the general impression was that 'the honest Abe' had elevated to the highest legal tribunal of the nation an old crony of his with whom he had been accustomed to crack jokes during the court term in the western districts. At length we learn something of the man from himself. If we cannot ascertain *who* he is, we are at least informed *what* he is—and the information is satisfactory to us. If Judge Miller is as sound a lawyer as he is [illegible], we must give the President credit for having made one good appointment.

The Judge, in a letter dated "Keokuk, Iowa Nov. 11, 1862," declining on account of his professional engagements to attend a "grand jubilee of the friends of Constitutional liberty and of the Union," thus declares his sentiments:

The recent elections have gladdened my heart more than I can find language to express, for I feel that by the success of the Democracy we shall have a speedy restoration of the Union and Constitutional liberty.

I am an old Clay Whig, as you all know, and when that party went down, I united with the Republicans, in the hope and belief that it would succeed to all the loyal and national virtues of the Whig party, and that we would have Whig principles and policy prevail under another name. *But I got more than I bargained for.* It was not in the covenant that we should have civil war as a consequence of Republican success; that the public treasury was to be plundered by wholesale; that "free soil" in loyal States should be covered with martial law; that "free speech" should be chained in the dungeons of the bastile; that free homes should be sacked to desolation, and that freedom should be confined in its practical application to the negroes of the South, and the Abolition wing of the Republican party at the North. No! We old Whigs, in uniting with the Republican party, did not consent to be a party to any such violations of Constitutional liberty.

Had the counsels of Gen. Scott, Millard Fillmore, John J. Crittenden, Stephen A. Douglas and indeed of all the wise and good men of our nation been heeded, we would not now be afflicted with the civil war that is upon us.—They could have prevented South Carolina from her attempt at revolution, but the Crittenden proposition would have saved all the rest of the Southern States, and long before this, at a trifling expense of money, and at a small loss of life, the rebellious States would have been humbled before the flag of the Union.

But how did the phrenzy of the Abolition leaders meet that proposition? They said away with it, away with it, and crucify all who administer it. They farther said, leave the slave States go! We can do without them, and we will speedily reap the advantages of a separation. When the conservative element of the nation proclaimed itself for the Union, then the Abolitionists assumed that they were the war party, and denounced all others as rebel sympathizers.

That the Abolitionists are in favor of prosecuting the war for their love of the Union, I am sure is not the case. Their object is to abolish slavery *only*, and if that should fail, they will again speedily raise the old cry of *"let the Union slide."*

Gentlemen, it is the mission of the Democratic party to save the Union.

It has always been a loyal and national party it has ever upheld Constitutional law as the only safeguard of freedom. It was the party that hurled from power the authors of the alien and sedition laws, sixty years ago, and for all that period they guided our ship of State successfully and gloriously through the waves of civil commotion and the dangers of foreign wars.

I regard the Clay Whig party, and the Douglas Democracy, as genuine branches of the old Democratic party of 1798.

When I see Gen. Scott and Millard Fillmore, and Crittenden, and Ketchum, and Hunt, and all the old prominent Whigs of twenty-five years ago, now united at the polls with the Democracy, I can have no doubt that if the immortal sage of Ashland, that purest of patriots, most eloquent of orators, and wisest of statesmen, Henry Clay, were still alive and in our midst, he too would lend his voice in favor of that party whose watch-words are the "Constitution as it is," and "The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

The Abolition leaders had so little idea of the character of the contest they were entering upon, that they proclaimed the war would be over in sixty days. They have had all the money they asked for, all the men they asked for, and yet the war rages with unexampled fury at the end of 500 days. The result for the last 18 months demonstrates clearly the necessity of a universal change of rulers, and as old Whigs claim to love their country more than party I hope they will all speedily unite under the Democratic flag, for the salvation of our Union.

Respectfully, yours,

DANIEL F. MILLER.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, in speaking of the United States Senator elect, gives the following brief biographical sketch of that gentleman:

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was born in the year 1821, in Columbia county, in this State. In 1845 he filled the office of prosecuting attorney in his native county. In 1850 he was chosen to represent, in the State Senate, the district then composed of the counties of Columbia and Luzerne, and in 1853 re-elected.—In 1856 he was a Democratic senatorial elector from this State. In 1857 he was sent again to the State Senate from the District composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Snyder, and filled, in the same year, the position of chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1858 he resigned his seat in the State Senate as well as the appointment of commissioner to revise the criminal code of the State, and accepted the post of Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. In August, 1861, he returned to his home in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, where he has remained up to his election.

Mr. Buckalew is the author of the several amendments of the State constitution, adopted in 1857, and of numerous published reports and speeches, as well as many popular and political addresses. In 1855 he was the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, [illegible] tion was postponed by the action of the legislative body.

In Mr. Buckalew's career as a public man, he has shown evidence of the highest integrity and the most distinguished ability. He has always been a steadfast opponent of the fanatical, abolition party, and a firm supporter of Democracy and its measures. His parliamentary reputation in the State, is second to that of no one within its limits; and as a consistent and able politician, he stands in the foremost rank. As a Statesman, his rising genius inspires the undivided confidence of the whole Democratic party in the State who look to his future career with unusual interest and expectation.

We congratulate the party and the State, upon the elevation of a man, so worthy in all respects, of the high position to which he has been chosen. Above all, we feel the deepest rejoicing at his success, as a pure minded, capable statesman, over the arts and debaucheries of corruption, and corruptors.

Destitution of the Soldiers and their Families.

'If You have Tears, Prepare to Shed them now.'

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER'S WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 15, 1862.

Dear Husband: I received your letter, and feel sorry to hear of your situation. It is hard. We indeed have trouble. I have had but $50 to live on the past year, and was at the mercy of our neighbors. I am now out of breadstuffs. Our mills are all dry, and I have not as much means as will send this letter to you—and five little children to see after, two very sick of diptheria. I am unwell—have been quite ill, and cannot possibly stand travelling: the doctor says I am too delicate to travel. Do come home. I would love to see you once more in this world. We have not seen each other for two years, and if you do not come soon, perhaps we may never see each other. Our little children fret so much for you; do come! Our neighbors think if you would ask your hospital doctor, he would give you a pass to come and see us, under our trying circumstances—knowing you were wounded in the service of your country, and cannot be of any use to it now. I do assure you we are in want now, and where to go for help I cannot tell. I feel too weak to write much at this time. Urge upon your authorities to let you come and see after your poor family. If they are kind-hearted, they will let you come. The Lord direct them thus. If I had means I would send it to you, but I am penniless; I have not one cent. Try to do something for us.

From your most affectionate wife,

M——S——

Thousands of such letters have been written by poor, distressed mothers, whose husbands can neither obtain their pay to relieve the pressing wants of their families, nor leave to visit them. What terrible sorrows and sufferings war inflicts!

Here is a letter from a Harrisburger in the Reserve Corps. Poor fellows! can nothing be done for them? Not having time to correct these letters, we publish them very much as they were written:

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAIN }
Jan. 13, 1863. }

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:

Having a few moments of time, I thought I would drop a few lines to you for publication, in regard to the treatment of our division, the P. R. V. C. It is a well known fact, both to you and to the people of Pennsylvania, that we are the oldest troops in the field and that we were the first to come to the defence of the Capital after the famous Bull Run disaster. We were the first to achieve victory on the Potomac, and afterwards won fresh laurels before Richmond, at Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and lastly we were engaged in the bloody tragedy before Fredericksburg. On that occasion we were the only division that got possession of any of the rebel rifle pits, and took a stand of colors as a trophy; and after losing 1,800 of our noble band, we were forced to fall back. Now, Mr. Editor, what we want to know is, how does it come that, after participating in all the principal battles in Virginia, we have not only endured the storm and suffered all the privations of a soldier in the camp, but many others, without murmuring? It was because we knew it became the duty of a soldier to obey orders, and that it could not be helped. But the time has arrived that we can no longer remain silent; the time has come when our friends at home ought to know how we are treated. Here we are, laying in a miserable condition; hundreds have not a shoe to their feet, nor clothes to cover their nakedness, nor do we get more than half rations. Those that have a little money left can't buy the necessaries of life at the Commissary's, unless they wear shoulder-straps. We are getting alive with vermin, in consequence of not having shirts. We have not received any pay for upwards of *six months*, and not only are we suffering, but our families at home are starving. Many of them have been compelled to go to the poor houses to keep from perishing with cold and starvation, who would have been comfortable and happy, under the circumstances, had they received the small pay of their husbands that are in the army. Let it be known that we have nearly a year and a half yet to remain in the service, and that we neither received the fifty dollars State bounty, nor yet any bounty from the Government.

Now this must be remedied. If we had not earned what is coming to us, we would not grumble; but we claim that we have, for we have made three Major Generals; and, unless we are treated soon with the justice that is due to us, I assure you that the future honor of the Pennsylvania Reserves is done for. We can stand it no longer. This is not the voice of one, but the sentiment of the whole division.

Yours truly,

SENTINEL.

Abolition is Amalgamation.

The anti-slaveryites are often very fierce in resenting the charge that their principles lead to amalgamation of the races—to social as well as political equality—when every intelligent reader of history knows that such has been its result in Mexico, Central America, Jamaica and wherever else it has been carried out.—Philosophy corroborates what facts have demonstrated. The fundamental principles upon which any society rests, will shape the feelings and acts of the masses, and if that theory be the equality of the races, no human power can resist the demoralization sure to follow. Hence it is, that Lewis Tappan, the other evening, said, in a public speech, "We have not only now to give up slavery, but to *give up the prejudice against the colored man.* A man asked him if he would like to have a negro the Governor of New York. He replied that *he had no objection.*" We must *now* give up "our *prejudice* against the colored man," as these lunatics call that instinct of race which God has placed in all His creatures to keep them from marrying or defacing the beauty and harmony of His creation. The brute animals instinctively act out this feeling, and preserve their respective species pure and intact. It is left only to man, endowed with reason, to make himself lower than the brute. The vile wretches, however, who advocate this heaven-defying doctrine, seem to be utterly unconscious of their vileness, and even go so far as to be willing that an African negro should occupy the seat of Horatio Seymour! The suggestion, however, is perfectly logical, for if negroes are the equals of white men, they are surely entitled to all the rights which equality brings.—*Caucasian.*

THE COST OF FREEING NEGROES.

The all-absorbing question very soon with the laboring and producing classes will be, how they are going to keep their children out of the almshouse. If the lunatics go on, God only knows where the country will be in a year from this time. It is now staggering under a load of debt and in a short time will probably be involved in all the horrors of bankruptcy. Yet we are not only supporting gigantic armies in the field, and the whole horde of Abolition thieves and "shoddy" speculators, but we are feeding, it is now estimated, 100,000 negroes out of the public funds! The cost of these negroes, at fifty cents per day, would be $18,350,000 per annum! Then the House of Representatives has just passed a resolution to pay $10,000,000 for the negroes in the State of Missouri, who are to be freed in order that they may be added to the number to be supported at public expense. But what is this to Lincoln's idea of turning loose *three millions* more to be a tax on the white laboring and producing classes? The "Republicans," of course, say that they do not intend to support them. So they said they did not intend to free them, but your so called conservative Republican does not amount to any thing. He is merely a puppet in the hands of the lunatics, who shape the policy of the Administration. If you desire to find out what the Administration is going to do, go to Phillips or Cheever. Now, upon this subject, Cheever says:

"It is the duty now of the government to take care of these millions, who are freed; that is *the business* of the government now. God has placed them on our hands. *They are now three millions of citizens of the United States on our hands.* All the interests of our commerce—all the riches of our nation for a hundred years are not to be weighed in the balance compared with the interests of these three millions."

There is the idea. White men are nothing. White men's rights are of no account. White men's sweat and toil are nothing. White men's blood is nothing. White men's lives are nothing, but the negro is everything. Thus old Cheever, a drone and a moth on society himself, calls upon white men to sacrifice all their wealth and then roll up their sleeves and go to work and support three millions of negroes. If 100,000 freed negroes cost $18,000,000 per annum to support them, how much will it cost to support 3,000,000? Any school boy can cypher this out. The sum is frightful. It is enough to bury a nation in poverty and rags forever.—*Caucasian.*

CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY.

The Carbon *Democrat*, in discussing the President's assertion that he and his administration cannot escape history, makes the following severe reply:

No! "you cannot escape history," but you will be remembered as long as mankind shall survive. You will be remembered as the men who ruined your country, destroyed "the last best hope of earth," in a base attempt to make the negro the equal of the white man. You will surely be "lighted down to the latest generation," by the memory of the burning cities and towns of America, whose fires were kindled by the torch which you supplied. You will be "lighted down" to your last home, by the flames of a civil war which was the offspring of your ambition, and which was needlessly prolonged by your fanaticism, and your greed of public spoil. You "cannot escape history," but future ages will point to you in the same spirit that they now point to the Jacobins of France, or the tyrants of the House of Hapsburg.

The Bastiles of America will cry out against you. The blood of a quarter of a million of deceived but honest patriots will dye your hands so red that eternity will not cleanse them. The mutilated remains of the great charter of liberty, like the ghost of murdered Banquo, will haunt you at every turn, and shake its bloody locks in your very faces. Liberty, with her garments trailing in blood and dust, will [illegible] her beseeching face to heaven and pray for vengeance upon her despoilers. A hampered and ridden and oppressed posterity will cry out against you, and inscribe upon the page of history that records your acts, "dishonor."

ORPHEUS C. KERR ON ARMY SURGERY.

Editor T. T:—There is a certain something [illegible] viously of my latter end, and recognize [illegible] cians as the true heroes of the battle-field [illegible] subdued swearing of the sufferer on [illegible] the muffled tread of the venerable nurse, [illegible] comes into the room to make sure the [illegible] recommended by the doctor is not too much [illegible] the patient, the sepulchral tone of the regimental cat as she recognizes the tread of [illegible] Mortimer, the sergeant's bull terrier, outside. All these are things to make the spectator remember that we are but dust, and that to return to dust is our destiny.

Early in the week, my boy, a member of the Pennsylvania mud larks was made sick in a strange manner. A draft of picked men from certain regiments were ordered for a perilous expedition down the river. You may be aware, my boy, that a draft is always dangerous to delicate constitutions, and as the mud-lark happened to burst into a profuse perspiration about the time he found himself standing in this draft, he, of course, took such a violent cold that he had to be put to bed directly. I went to see him, my boy, and whilst he was relating to me some of the affecting anecdotes of the time when he used to keep bar, a member of the Medical Staff of the United States of America came in to see the patient.

This venerable surgeon first deposited a large saw, a hatchet and two pickaxes on the table, and then said he:

"How do you find yourself, boy?"

The lark took a small chew of tobacco with a melancholy air, and says he:

"I think I've got the guitar in my head, Mr. Sawbones, and I am about to join the angel choir."

"I see how it is," said the surgeon, thoughtfully; "you think you've got the guitar, when it is only the drum of your ear that is affected. Well, said the surgeon, with sudden pleasantness, as he reached after the saw and one of the pickaxes, 'I must amputate your leg at once."

The mud-lark curled himself up in bed like a wounded anaconda, and says he:

"I don't see it in that light."

"Well," said the surgeon in a sprightly manner, "then suppose I put a fly blister on your stomach, and only amputate your right arm!"

The surgeon was formerly a blacksmith, my boy, and got his diploma by inventing some pills with iron in them. He proved that the blood of six healthy men contained enough iron to make six horse shoes, and invented the pills to cure hoarseness.

The sick man reflected on what his medical adviser had said, and then says he:

"Your words convince me that my situation must be dangerous. I must see some relative before I permit myself to be dissected."

"Who do you wish to send me for?" says the surgeon.

"My grandmother, my dear old grandmother," said the mud-lark, with much feeling.

The surgeon took me cautiously aside, and says he:

"My poor patient has a cold in his head, and his life depends, perhaps, on the gratification of his wishes. You have heard him ask for his grandmother," says the surgeon softly, "and his grandmother," lives too far away to be sent for, we must practice a little harmless deception. We must send for Secretary Welles of the Navy Department, and introduce him as the grandmother. My patient will never know the difference."

I took the hint, my boy, and went after the Secretary, but the latter was so busy examining a model of Noah's ark, that he could not be seen. Happily, however, the patient recovered while the surgeon was getting his saw filed, and was well enough last night to reconnoiter in force.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : JANUARY 30, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A meeting of the Democrats and all other conservative citizens of Bedford county, favorable to a restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, will be held in the Court-house, in Bedford, on the evening of MONDAY, February 9th, 1863. In pursuance of a long and well established usage of the Democratic party of the county, this meeting is called to consider and discuss the principles of the party and the condition of our (now imperiled) country, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the next Democratic State Convention. Let every one who can possibly spare the time, come, and let us show to the world that the Democracy of Bedford county are as true to the Constitution and the Union, as those who claim to be the only loyal party of the country.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Another Arbitrary Arrest.

The last issue of the Fulton *Democrat*, comes to us with the following announcement under its editorial head:

"Any inaccuracies in proof this week will be accounted for by the fact that it was read by the editor while under the guard of three United States soldiers, he having been arrested for the *crime* of acting as counsel in the *habeas corpus* case reported below. He informs his readers that he is still in favor of the largest liberty in every lawful sense of the word, and ready as ever to do battle for it with tongue or pen. Unawed by the glitter of bayonets he bids his readers learn their rights and stand up for them."

"The "*habeas corpus case*" referred to by the editor of the *Democrat*, was that of a drafted man by the name of Forney, who had been exempted from service, by the Draft Commissioner, under the following circumstances: Forney had notified the Assessor making the enrollment for the township in which he resides, that he was over 45 years of age, and it was so written down. On the day of appeal he appeared before the Commissioner and swore to the fact. A red line was drawn through his name. At some other time the words "not exempt" were written after his name, and he was drafted, and the word "drafted" written over the words "not exempt;" subsequently the word "drafted" and words "not exempt" were all erased, and words "over age" written at the end of the line in which his name was entered. Notwithstanding this recorded exemption, the Commissioner gave the name of Forney to the officer of the Provost Guard which had been sent to Chambersburg for the arrest of Militia-men who had failed to report; and thereupon the Provost Guard seized Forney with the intention of enrolling him in the ranks of the United States soldiers, however, made application to Court for the privilege of *habeas corpus*, which application was tried before Judge Campbell, who granted the writ, the opposing counsel acquiescing in the justice of the judge's decision. The Sheriff served the process issued by the Court for the delivery of the person of Forney, upon the officer of the Provost Guard, who at once surrendered Forney and gave up all claim to retain him in his custody. But subsequently, Lieut. Ford, (the officer just spoken of,) concluded that he would re-arrest Forney and take him with him in defiance of the law and of the Court. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning last, the Lieutenant, with two of his men and a boy to point the way, proceeded to Forney's house for the purpose of again effecting his arrest. The officer searched the house, and finally came to a pair of steps leading to the kitchen loft, which he attempted to ascend, but whilst in the act of doing so, he was shot in the shoulder, the ball entering through the shoulder strap and passing downward. Thus ended this somewhat tragical farce, so far as it concerned the attempted arrest of Forney as a drafted soldier. But the after-piece was yet to be enacted, and this was a part which only those lowest of low comedians, the hirelings of the War office, could properly perform. Henry G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, had acted as counsel for Forney, in the *habeas corpus* case, and, because his client, in defence of his personal liberty, guaranteed him by the law, shot the man who was attempting, contrary to law, to deprive him of that liberty, Mr. Smith is arrested and hurried off to prison, beyond the limits of his county, without any charge specifically preferred against him by any one, without any legal process being served upon him, and without a shadow of justification for his arrest, except such as was founded upon rumor and suspicion.

We do not pretend to know what was the nature of the advice given to Forney by Mr. Smith, as his counsel. It may have been proper, or, it may have been otherwise. But this we do know, that if Mr. Smith gave such advice as would render him amenable to legal punishment, the civil courts are yet open in Pennsylvania for the trial of cases like his, and the Twenty-Second Section of the Ninth Article of our State Constitution, which says, "No standing army shall, in times of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the Legislature; *and the military shall*, IN ALL CASES, and AT ALL TIMES, *be in strict subordination to the civil power*," is not yet repealed, though suffered to be trampled under foot, by those who are sworn to maintain it.

☞Morrill, of Maine, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Chandler, of Michigan, and Wade, of Ohio, all Abolitionists, have been re-elected to the U. States Senate. Wade would not have been elected, had not the present legislature of Ohio been chosen in October, 1861, instead of October, 1862.

Duties of Sheriffs and District Attorneys.

As Gov. Curtin has hitherto failed to perform his sworn duty in his wilful neglect to enforce that requirement of the State Constitution which declares that "the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power," we hope that some of the inferior ministerial officers of the law, especially Sheriffs and District Attorneys, will see that the people have their rights under the Constitution. It is the duty of these officials to do all in their power to preserve the "peace and *dignity* of the Commonwealth." They are sworn to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and, therefore, sworn to see that the military power shall not override the civil authority. The "dignity" as well as the "peace" of the Commonwealth, requires that this should be done. Gov. Seymour, of New York, thus addresses himself, in his message, to these officers: "Sheriffs and District Attorneys are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no persons within their respective counties are imprisoned or carried *by force* beyond their limits without due process, or legal authority." This admonition is just as applicable to the Sheriffs and District Attorneys of Pennsylvania, as it is to those of New York. It is their *duty* to see that the Constitution and laws of the State are not violated, and they must discharge that duty, if in their power, or they will be looked upon as having failed to perform their official functions and as having disregarded and violated their oath of office.

"Counter-Revolutionists!"

That sage and far-sighted individual, the editor of the *Inquirer*, has discovered that there is a new party in this county, which, for politeness' sake, we presume, he denominates "Counter-Revolutionists." We are somewhat at a loss to know what this profound etymologist means by "Counter Revolutionists." The prefix, *counter*, signifies, *against;* hence to be "*counter*-revolutionists, we must be *against revolution*, or, in other words, *revolutionize against revolution*. Therefore, there must be revolution before there can be counter-revolution. Consequently, the *Inquirer* man admits that the present administration is revolutionary and in rebellion against the Constitution which it professes to administer. If he does not mean this, what does he mean? He certainly can't have reference to that "*counter*-revolution" which has brought gold up to 50 per cent. premium and makes muslin sell at 37½ cents per yard. That would be still more suicidal.

SUICIDE.—A young man named John Stone, residing with his parents, in Colerain township, committed suicide on Tuesday evening last, by hanging himself. It is not known what caused the aberration of mind which led him to do the

LOST.—A brown, thread-covered cane was dropped from a carriage on Tuesday last, either on the street in Bedford, or between Bedford and Bloody Run. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at the store of Mr. J. B. Farquhar.

☞"We would most earnestly request the Republicans and all opposed to the Terrorists to form UNION CLUBS throughout the county. Organize and enroll every man who can command a vote so that we may be able to counteract the efforts of the enemies of our liberties. Counter-Revolutionists are at every door, and it becomes necessary to act. Organize! Organize!"

The above is from last week's *Inquirer*. Our Democratic friends will learn from this paragraph that the Abolitionists intend making a desperate effort to galvanize into life the dead body of their defunct organization. Let them be watched!

☞The *Inquirer* man consumes a whole column in an attempt to prove that Democrats are "terrorists." What need for so much labor to prove what every one knows to be true and what every Democrat is proud of, viz: that Democracy is a *terror* to Abolitionism?

☞We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. M. Barndollar and J. B. Williams, executors of Jacob Barndollar, Dec'd, offering for sale a large lot of valuable lands belonging to the estate of said decedent. Persons wishing to invest their money in real estate will do well to give them a call.

☞Mr. John W. Crisman, of St. Clair tp., offers for sale several valuable farms situated in said township. See advertisement.

☞W. P. & Jno. S. Schell, Executors of Peter Schell, dec'd, advertise for sale a large body of Broad Top coal and ore land. Here is a chance for profitable investment.

Shinplasters in Huntingdon Co.

Presentment of the Grand Jury of Huntingdon county as to the Issue and Circulation of Checks or Small Notes as Currency. January term, 1863.

The Grand Inquest of the county of Huntingdon do present: That, [here is given the names of the persons issuing the checks and small bills,] all of the county of Huntingdon, did unlawfully issue and put in circulation certain notes, bills, checks, papers and engagements of writing, to circulate as currency, contrary to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. The Grand Inquest aforesaid, in making presentment against the above named persons, respectfully ask the Court to make an order or decree, that all those who have unlawfully issued or put in circulation as currency any of the said checks, notes, bills and engagements of writing, that if they shall on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1863, redeem all the said notes, checks, bills, and engagements of writing, so issued by them respectfully as currency, that no indictment be preferred against them, the said Inquest believing that at the time said notes, bills, checks, &c., were issued they were a matter of public convenience.

JOHN C. DAVIS,
Foreman.

Capture of Arkansas Post.

The Federal expedition under Gen. McClernand, which, under the command of Gen. Sherman, attempted but failed to capture Vicksburg, succeeded in surprising and capturing Arkansas Post, a fortified village on Arkansas river. The following from the Chicago *Post*, is about as reliable an account of the capture as can be obtained:

From a gentleman who left Arkansas Post on Monday evening following the capture of that place by General McClernand, we learn that the number of prisoners taken cannot exceed 4,000, as that was currently said to be the total strength of the Rebel garrison at that place. The losses in killed and wounded were about equal, and did not exceed three hundred on either side. Arkansas Post is on the east side (left hand) of the river, and boasted of one store, a blacksmith shop and a grocery. There is a road running from the place to St. Charles, on White river. The distance across is thirty miles.

It is reported that a Rebel force was at St. Charles, where the fortifications are very formidable. General Gorman had gone up White river with a view of taking that place. The capture of Arkansas Post will prevent the Rebels from placing a battery at Cypress bend, below Napoleon, on the Mississippi, where it was feared they would seriously obstruct the passage of transports on the way to Vicksburg. The Rebel General Holmes sent away most of his forces from Little Rock two weeks ago to some point down the river. It may be that he has concluded to make a stand at St. Charles. If so, an early engagement will take place thereabouts.

For the Gazette.

A Syllogism.

The destruction of the Constitution is the dissolution of the Union. But the destruction of the Institution of Slavery by the Federal Government, is the destruction of the Constitution. Therefore, the destruction of the Institution of Slavery, by the Federal Government, is the dissolution of the Union. (And yet the advocates for the destruction of Slavery profess to be the friends of the Union. Verily, "blindness, in part, hath happened unto" some of the American "Israel.")

List of Casualties in Co. C, 133d Reg't.

The following is a list of the casualties in Co. C, 133d P. V.:

KILLED—Edward Gallagher, Jacob Mentzer, John Perrin, Samuel Scutchall.

WOUNDED—Act. Lieut. Geo. Ashcom, jr., in the breast; Corporal Wm. Nycum, in leg; Privates—J. M. Armstrong, shot through wrist
" J. W. Barndollar, hand and breast,
" J. H. Gogley, " "
" Edward Justice, leg,
" J. W. Johnston, neck,
" J. Z. Kochendarfer, finger shot off,
" J. W. Miller, in the hand,
" Benjamin Ober, in the arm,
" James Roy, in hand,
" Geo. E. Stailey, in hand,
" James E. Barndollar and J. H. Cooper, missing.

Yours truly, A. FULTON.

MUCCASIN TRACKS!

Attempt to Bribe a Member of the Legislature!

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!

GEN. CAMERON'S OPERATIONS TO EFFECT HIS ELECTION TO THE U. S. SENATE!

Statement of T. Jefferson Boyer, Member of Assembly from Clearfield County.

To the Editors of the Patriot and Union:

As many rumors are afloat in regard to certain transactions which took place between General Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of the United States Senator, I think my duty to make a plain unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe members in order to defeat the election of a Democrat, I conceived the project of putting myself in the way of the operators, and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, I determined to act upon it, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportunity that offered I embraced—and here is the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return perhaps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. Wm. Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he came to me and asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, where he very soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for United States Senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron. This, of course left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capital and to me, and I at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit: He said it was. In reply to my question, whether General Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he said he was authorized by Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements to secure a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what manner they expected to secure the election of Cameron. He answered, "by getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of the election." I then asked him what they would pay. He said he was authorized by Cameron to offer $5,000. I told him the figures were too low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time, but would try and get permission of his principal to do so. He then left, and returned in a short time, and said that General Cameron wanted to see me, personally, at his residence out of the city that evening. I told him I could not make the engagement, but would answer him in one hour, and if I could get clear of another engagement I had made, I would go with him. In the meantime I consulted with Dr. Early, of the House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Herr's Hotel at seven o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at any time. When the time arrived, Dr. Earley and myself walked down to Herr's, and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of proceedings not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank. I called and was ushered into a back room of the bank, and found Cameron there alone. He addressed me as follows:—"Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that it was a very business-like question, and that it would depend very much on circumstances.—He then said, "suppose the circumstances are all right!" I asked him how he meant "all right." He answered "the financial consideration; in short, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "certainly." He then asked me what I would take. I told him I had not been in this business long, and did not know exactly how to answer, but wished him to name the sum. He asked what I thought of $10,000, "right down, after the work was done." I then asked him whether he wanted a vote or an absentee. He answered, "a vote," as it would be very troublesome to get the men away, and besides, he only regarded the money paid as the first installment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person that made him Senator afterwards, and, if he had so many to take care of, it would embarrass him, but if he had but one, he could do it well and profitably as long as we lived; and said besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him than in being absent, for they would make every provision for the protection of the man that would vote for him. This ended the interview, and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation. The next day he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room, No. 15, Pennsylvania House. Mr. Brobst, who was still, up to this time, figuring for Simon, went after him, and in less than twenty minutes returned with him. Cameron then said, "Well lets come to an understanding." I said, "What for?" He answered, "In reference to the Senatorial question." I then said, "I must have $15,000." He said, "I will give it," and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange future interviews and do the financiering of the business. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then proposed Jim Burns. I said he would do. He then left, stating that he was going to Philadelphia to arrange another matter which he had in view, and would return on Saturday evening. This was on Wednesday.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. He desired to see me, and asked me to call at his room at Herr's Hotel. When I met him I asked him where Burns was? He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him, "What money?" He then said, "Oh, I know all about it; I saw Cameron," (I must not forget to state here that, prior to my meeting Patterson, Brobst told me Patterson wanted to see me on that business,) and, by Cameron's arrangement, he would go down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley road on Friday at 2 o'clock, and that we would go together and settle the entire affair.

We met according to arrangement, and, in the baggage apartment of the New York car, concluded the bargain for $20,000 for a vote for General Simon Cameron for the office of United States Senator, with the agreement that no other member should be bought, and that this should end the matter—provided Cameron would agree to the terms, and deposit the money in the hands of Patterson, to be paid to me immediately after the election was over, and that the two members (with whom Patterson and Cameron were also in treaty) who were in the cars on their way to Philadelphia, should return on Saturday.

We considered the fact that, if they were sent off, the House would not go into an election, and our agreement could not be consummated. This statement seemed to determine his mind in favor of the *arrangement*. Patterson went immediately to Cameron, who was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating that, although Cameron regarded the price big, he would pay it in order to save further trouble, and would, therefore, not say anything to the members then on their way to Philadelphia, and that they might return, and thus prevent any disarrangement of the plan that might arise from their absence.

Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned that same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron went to Philadelphia. I came up on Saturday and found Cameron on the train, as well as at least one of the men who went to Philadelphia the day before, and I think both. At the depot at Harrisburg I met Patterson, who said the interview would be at Don Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson and myself went directly to the house, and found the General there ahead of us.

He invited us up stairs, and, by a dismal light, we agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron assented to the bargain between Patterson and myself, by agreeing to pay the $20,000—$5000 of which was to be paid in hand—and would deposit it in Patterson's hands in my presence, at some future interview. A little incident which occurred here it would be a pity to lose to the world.

After the bargain was concluded, Simon straightened up his chair, rubbing his legs with his hands, saying, "Well, this ends it"—(addressing himself to me)—"I will be the most powerful man in that senate, the entire state of affairs of this Government will be changed, nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, (this sounded like treason,) and then we will hold the control of the Government, and I will be able to serve my friends;" and so we parted again, to dream of Southern Confederacies and Winnebagoes for Senator. Patterson and I then agreed to meet on Monday.

We met at five o'clock, in Patterson's room at Herr's, on Monday afternoon. Here Patterson told me he had $5000 hand money locked up in the safe down stairs, but wanted me to see Simon again before paying it over to me. I insisted on the hand money. This I deemed necessary to keep up the delusion. We then parted to meet at the same place early the next morning. Immediately after breakfast, on Tuesday, (the day of the election,) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at his house, Simon being present, lying on the bed, complaining of a disease of the bowels.

It was then desired that I should see some Abolition member of the Senate or House, who would be sent to me, and inform him of my willingness to vote for Cameron in case he was nominated. To this I made some pretended objection, and demanded to know the necessity for it. Simon said it was thus, that unless I did this they might think he just wanted their d——d nomination for effect, which was not true. He declared he would not have the nomination and a defeat for the whole Legislature. So, of course, I consented, and the voting price was voluntarily raised $5000. Patterson said the gentleman who would wait on me there was Dr. Fuller, of the Senate, who would be present as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said that was all right, but must now be convinced that the money was all right too. Patterson then hurriedly showed me a large bundle of notes, which he represented as being the amount of the final payment. He assured me the day before I should have the hand money, and again on Tuesday morning said I could have it.

I told him I deemed it better, on reflection, not to have it about me, inasmuch as there might be a row after the election, and said I would trust it to them (Patterson and Cameron,) knowing them to be *honest*. Patterson again assured me the hand money was down in the safe, and, together with the residue, should be forthcoming as soon as the election was over.—[I may here state it did not come.] Cameron then said his carriage would be at the State Capital Bank after the election, and I should come down and go over to his house and remain there awhile. This, of course, I agreed to do, (but did not.)

Now, then, all things being arranged, Dr. Fuller was ushered in by Patterson. The introduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I presume I understand the object of this interview." He then said: "I am chairman of a committee appointed by a Republican caucus to wait on you to see whether you would vote for Cameron." I said "Yes; I assure you that if you nominate General Cameron (pointing to the old Winnebago lying on the bed,) it will be all right." He said: "You give me that assurance?" I said "Yes." Dr. F. then said: "You need have no fears of personal danger, or anything of that sort. We have made every provision to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in this strange farce ended. Simon assured me that he would be ever grateful, and I hope he will.

It is proper here to say that during this entire adventure with Simon and his agents, my colleague, Dr. Early, W. A. Wallace, the Senator from Clearfield, and Robert Vaughan, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, in this city, were in the secret, and Dr. Early, especially, knew constantly what was going on.

In one of my interviews with Patterson, on the cars going to Reading, he said in case there should any investigation grow out of the transaction he would be the only witness that knew anything about it, and he would swear falsely and put it through.

In regard to the dates given in the above statement, as I made no memoranda at the time I cannot be certain that they are correct, but I believe they are.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Command of the Army Transferred to Gen. Hooker.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S FAREWELL.

Gens. Sumner and Franklin Relieved.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 26, 1863.

This afternoon General Burnside turned over the command of the army of the Potomac to General Hooker, who came to the Headquarters camp for that purpose. As soon as the change become known, a considerable number of superior officers called on Gen. Burnside and took their parting leave with many regrets.

The following is Gen. Burnside's Address to the Army:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General, this day, transfers the command of this army to Major Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fritful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have been accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain, give to the brave and skilful General who has long been identified with your organization, and, who is now to command you, your full and cordial support, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the Ninth Corps. His prayers are that GOD may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

It is understood that Gens. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from the command of the Right and Left Grand Divisions, but the names of their successors have not been divulged, if appointed.

Gen. Burnside, with most of his late staff, have been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They will go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant, and the mud is fast drying up.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26—The National Intelligencer of this morning, contains the important announcement that Gen Burnside has resigned, and that the command of the army of the Potomac has been given to Gen. Hooker.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who, after visiting the Army of the Potomac, pronounced it "corrupt and rotten to the core," stated in the Senate the other day, that over 400 officers had deserted (from all our armies) and 7,800 officers were absent with leave or otherwise, being one-fourth the entire number!

The term of the 300,000 Nine Months' men, called out last August, will soon expire; as will that of the two years' men enlisted under the first call of the President. These number several hundred thousand.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers & Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 2t9

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.

Concerning the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No that will not do. Nature when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An *ally*, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in accute disease have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course our readers are aware that both the ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthrophist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. I gives us pleasure to testify their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaints they unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases, without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of *Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam.*

This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately *Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness* and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 13 and 25 cts. per bottle.

January 23, 1863,—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, in the Borough of Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., on

TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY OF FEBRUARY,

next, the following property viz:

One tract of Limestone Land in Snake Spring tp., known as the "Bald Hill" farm, containing 221 Acres, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon a good log house, and Bank Barn, a well of good water at the door, and one apple orchard of good fruit.

Also—One tract of land in West Providence tp., lying south of the river, adjoining lands of William and John G. Barndollar and others, containing about 136 Acres, of which about 50 acres are cleared and under good fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon three springs of good water.—This is a very desirable property for any one who wishes to have a good farm.

Also—One tract of woodland, adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 23 Acres and 106 perches.

Also—About 100 Acres of good timber land, lying along the Rail Road and Plank Road, in the immediate vicinity of Bloody Run, which will be sold in 5 and 10 acre lots.

Also—About 20 Acres of cleared land adjoining the Borough of Bloody Run.

Also—The Mansion property, situated in said Borough, consisting of a large Stone Dwelling house Store and Ware House, and other out buildings, with a good lot and garden attached.

Also—One large Tavern House and lot, now occupied by John A. Gump, and three other Dwelling Houses and lots situated in said Borough.

Also—7 Building lots fronting on Turnpike, 25 lots fronting on the Plank Road or Spring Street, 13 lots fronting on Water Street, 10 lots fronting on Hill Street on one of which is situated the frame M.E. Church, and 8 or more lots fronting on Church alley; a fine opportunity is here given to persons wishing to secure building lots in a thriving business town, the present termination of the Bedford Rail Road, situated along the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, through which the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike passes.

Terms. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, the balance in two annual payments without interest. Any person wishing information or desiring to look at any of the said property can call in or address the subscribers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
Ex'rs of Jacob Barndollar, dec'd.

Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., Jan. 30, 1863.

Public Sale
OF
BROAD TOP COAL AND ORE LAND.

The subscribers will sell at "Fairplay," on the Broad Top Rail Road, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1863, the undivided one-half part of a very valuable tract of coal land, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining lands of said Rail Road Company, Bedford Colliery, Givens and Maguire's Colliery, Andrew Parker, Esq., and others, containing about

115 ACRES, Nett Measure.

The above described land is well located for mining purposes, being in close proximity to the Rail Road. It is underlaid with every Coal Seam in the Broad Top region, supposed to be eight. There is a fine appearance of a bed of

Hematite Iron Ore.

There is an excellent farm of about 70 acres under cultivation, a fine orchard, two dwelling houses, barn, spring house, &c., and several very fine springs of water on the property. The title is indisputable. Possession given on the first day of April next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms—One-third CASH—one-third in six, and one-third in twelve months, with interest.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
WM. P. SCHELL,
Ex'rs of Peter Schell, dec'd.

☞I will, also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, sell the other undivided one-half part of the above described tract of land.

H. V. BRAMWELL.

January 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent., on the capital stock of said Company, payable as heretofore.

W. H. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

January 30, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &c.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Crisman, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863,

the following valuable real estate, to wit: A tract of land containing 75 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Weisel, John W. Crisman and others. The improvements consist, in part, of a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out buildings. There is also a good orchard upon the premises.

ALSO,

1 will sell at the same time and place, a lot of personal property, such as Bureaus, Beds and Bedding, with other articles of Household Furniture too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms will be made known on day of sale, by

JOHN W. CRISMAN, Ex'r.

January 30, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th,

the following described farm, adjoining lands of Jacob H. Bowser, David Ickes, and others, containing

100 *ACRES, more or less,*

The improvements consist of TWO DWELLING HOUSES and a SAW MILL in good running order.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known.

JOHN W. CRISMAN.

January 30, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, I will hold myself in readiness to cry sales on the shortest notice.

Persons desiring my service would do well to consult me prior to appointing a day of sale.

JOHN A. GUMP.

Bloody Run, Jan. 30, 1863.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob K. Zimmers, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ANTHONY ZIMMERS,

January 30, 1863.—6t Adm'r.

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, a brindled bull, supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN W. CRISMAN.

January 30, 1863.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers,

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and ulcers, blotches and swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

A Lecture

TO YOUNG MEN!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Auth or of the *Green Book,* &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.—This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.

October 17, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Schell, late of Schellsburg, dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to

JOAN S. SCELL, Schellsburg,
W. P. SCHELL, Bedford,

Jan. 23, 1863.—6ts. Executors.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTERS Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

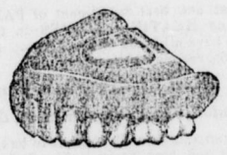
MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.



C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see it.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1 The account of John L. Grove, administrator of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

2 The account of Henry Wertz and John J. Wertz, executors of the last will and testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

3 The account of David Barnet, administrator of the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

4 The account of Nathan Robison, administrator of the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

6 The account of Isaac Ritchey, executor of the last will and testament of Susanna Ritchey, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd.

6 The account of O. E. Shannon, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jas. Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

7 The account of John Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of John Gorsuch, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

8 The account of Alexander Holsinger, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

9 The account of D. S. Longenecker, acting executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

10 The account of John Sill, administrator of the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Napier township, deceased.

11 The account of Anthony Zimmer administrator of the estate of Daniel Zimmers late of Bedford township deceased.

A. B. BUNN, Register.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at February Term, 1863.

John H. P. Adams	vs William Adams
Samuel J. Way	vs Dr. F. C. Reamer
David Imler	vs Joseph Crisman
Reed, Rupp & Schell's use	vs M. McIlwaine et al.
James W. Ritchey	vs Jacob Hinish's adm'r.

A. B. BUNN, Proth'y.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

All that tract of land composed of several smaller tracts containing 300 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, blacksmith shop, log stable and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of D. Dicken's heirs, John C. Morgart and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Boor.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with an old log house and old stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cook, Jacob Comp and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Geller.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 6 acres cleared and under fence, with a small cabin house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christopher Nicodemus, Barclay's heirs and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Lehr.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jacob Zimmers, Henry Koontz and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of E. B. Trout.

ALSO—One lot of ground, containing about half an acre more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Daniel Miller's heirs, John Brumbaugh and others, situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Straley.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate on Broad Top Mountain, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, lands of Daniel Broadstone, Cunningham & Co., and others, containing 69 acres and sixteen perches, and taken in execution as the property of R. Bruce Petrikin.

ALSO—All defendant, Andrew Wolford's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with an unfinished log house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Geo. Troutman, George May and others, situate and lying part in Juniata and part in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 609 acres more or less, about half an acre cleared, with a cabin house and new saw mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Martin Hoover et al.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Eli Hoover, James Bowser and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob S. Hoover.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a double log house and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Snyder, Jacob S. Ritchey and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Franklin South.

ALSO—All the defendant, George Snyder's interest in and to a certain saw mill on the premises of the said George Snyder, situate in Union township, Bedford county, near the public road leading from Mowry's mill to Texas, and the lot of ground curtilage appurtenances necessary to said mill, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Snyder.

ALSO—One tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about Sixty acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house, log barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Eckhart Horns heirs, land lately of John Safer and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Gideon Hiteshew.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Martetta, fronting about 60 feet, each, and extending back about 140 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable theron erected, adjoining lots of Joseph C. Dull, on the South, an alley, on the North, land of Adolphus Ake, and the East, and Public Road on the West, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corl.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Baughman, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
SAMUEL BENDER,

January 2, 1863.—6t Administrator.

List of Grand Jurors

Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day) 1863.

Jacob Anderson, Foreman, Solomon Feight, Frederick H. Beegle, John L. Grove, Frank. Beard, Emanuel J. Diehl, Jacob Rinard, Thomas M. Lynch, David Reighard, William Carn, Wilson M. Sams, Joshua Browning, Jacob Feightner, John Allison, John Filler, Daniel R. Barley, Frederick Schnebley, Jacob Semler, Philip Hardman, Adam Diehl, Jacob Guyer, Cornelius Whetstone, George Mortimore, John Boor.

List of Petit Jurors

Drawn for February Term, Second Monday, (9th day) 1863.

Jacob Beckley, James Mortimore, Jacob Mey, Abraham Snowden, William Robison, Joseph Ferguson, James Mullin, Samuel Stahl, Samuel Grove, Jacob Aldstadt, John Riley, Josiah Miller, George Metz, John Ward, Adam Oster, Simon Stuckey, Abraham Croyle, Stephen Weaverling, Thos. Donahoe, Andrew Mortimore, John C. Keyser, Henry Wilhelm, William Dibert, John Riley, jr., George Carr, Peter Cramer, Peter F. Lehman, Abraham Hull, William Gorsuch, John Beal, Daniel Cypher, John R. Jordan, Jacob S. Brown, Henry S. Fluke, George Barthelow, James Shirley, A. J. Snively, Jacob Cashman.

January 16, 1863.

NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bedford, to be held on the second Monday (9th day) of February next, for Tavern License:

Daniel Weimer,	Clearville.
George W. Teigart,	Six Mile Run.
Philip G. Morgart,	West Providence.
Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clairsville.
Joseph Stonei,	Bloody Run.
John Hillegas,	Buena Vista.
J. L. Prince,	Saxton.
P. H. Mitchell,	Saxton.
Aaron Reed,	Foot Cove Moun. S. W.
George Stucky,	Napier Township.
John P. Weaverling,	Bloody Run.

January 16, 1863.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber residing in Juniata township, a bound boy named Joseph Creiger, he had on when he went away a cap, Kentucky Jean round about and pants. The above reward but neither thanks nor charges will be paid for bringing him back.

JAMES E. BURNS.

Jan. 9, 1863.—2ts*

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, about the middle of June last, a Ewe and two Lambs, a crop off the left ear of each, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN FEASTER.

January 9, 1863—3ts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff of Bedford county, raised on sale of the real estate of Adam Earnest, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 2d day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

January 16, 1863.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I have purchased from Henry B. Meyers, the following personal property viz:

One two horse wagon, one Four horse wagon, one yearling colt, three milk cows, eight head of young cattle, and nine head of sheep, which I have left in possession of the said Henry B. Meyers during my pleasure, thereby forewarn all persons from purchasing said property, or in anywise meddling with the same or any part thereof, as I have paid the said Meyers for the same.

FRANCIS BEARD.

Jan. 9th 1863.*

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞ Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism.

BEING A HUNTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest timepiece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary: The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35.00, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army. Address

HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Cor. Nassau and John Streets, N. Y.

January 2, 1863.—6w.

Public Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, Dec'd will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1863,

the following described tract of land, late the property of said Dec'd., viz:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of David Waters on the north Sarah Limes on the west, David Howsare's Heirs on the West Artemas Bennet on the South and others, containing about 66 acres, about 20 acres cleared and under fence a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timbered. The buildings are a story and a half Log dwelling house, also a small stable thereon erected.

Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Terms—CASH.

F. BUXTON, Ex'r.

January 2, 1863.—ts.

Save Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.

St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,

Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a crier of Sales, unless he procures a license. Address

LEVI AGNEW,

Jan. 2, 1863—tf Bedford, Pa.

O Yes! O Yes!!

The subscriber having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM A. POWELL.

January 16, 1863.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry township, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. FLUKE, Adm'r.

January 2, 1863.—6ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Wesley Hartzell, late of Snake Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr.,
NICHOLAS KOONS,
Adm'rs.

January 2, 1863.—5ts*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Mills, late of Monroe tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Southampton tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Ex'or.

Jan, 2, 1863.—6ts.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **JAMES NILL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the second Monday of February, (being the 9th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 16th of Jan, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
January 16, 1863.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY

BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repts; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, December 5, 1862.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADY CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 21, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

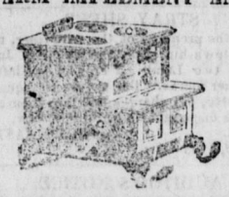
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

Hartley's Hardware

FARM IMPLEMENT AND

STOVE



EAGLE

STORE,

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe, &c., &c., all at the lowest prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.

October 24, 1862.

Come this Way

FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Teas, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Perscriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New York.

Oct. 31—3m,

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 9, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pitsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBUEGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties." redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Guiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.

November 14, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Proprietor

Aug. 1, 1860.

Blymire & Son's

STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published in a sealed envelope, Price 6 cents; A Lecture by Dr. CULVERWELL, on the cause and cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and the Back, Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society: Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust, Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.

October 17, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets;
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

February 28, 1862.—1y*

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots

CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

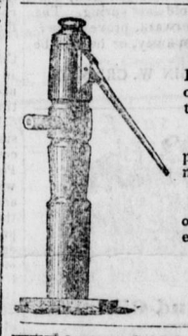
The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.